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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 136--78th Congress

Chapter 222--1st Session

H. J. Res. 37

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 136

OLEOMARGARINE PURCHASES BY ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL.
Authorizes St. Elizabeths Hospital to purchase butter
substitutes when butter is not available.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. J. RES. 37

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| January 6, 1943 | Introduced by Mr. Randolph and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. |
| March 9, 1943 | Reported by House Committee without amendments. House Report 233. Print of the Report and bill as reported. |
| March 22, 1943 | Debated and passed House with amendment. |
| March 23, 1943 | Referred to the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia. |
| July 5, 1943 | Senate Committee reported without amendment. Senate Report 396. Print of the Report and bill as reported. |
| July 8, 1943 | Debated and passed Senate without amendment. |
| July 12, 1943 | Approved. Public Law 136. |

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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ability; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 738. A bill to provide for a statutory award of \$10 per month to any war veteran who was wounded, gassed, injured, or disabled by an instrumentality of war in a zone of hostilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H. R. 739. A bill to amend title I of Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, March 20, 1933, and the veterans regulations to provide for rehabilitation of disabled veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 740 (by request). A bill to provide that the compensation or pension of service-connected disabled veterans shall be increased by 10 percent of the basic amounts, payable for each 5 years of age beginning with the fortieth birthday, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 741. A bill to provide for the registration of births in the District of Columbia that were not registered when said births occurred in said District; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GREEN:

H. R. 742. A bill to reenact the law providing for disability allowances for World War veterans and to restore former service-connected disability status; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. REED of New York:

H. R. 743. A bill to terminate certain monetary powers of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

H. R. 744. A bill to terminate the President's authority to enter into reciprocal trade agreements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COMPTON:

H. R. 745. A bill to repeal the Silver Purchase Act of 1934; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 746. A bill to establish a boundary line between the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Virginia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ENGEL:

H. R. 747. A bill to define loss of use of an eye for the purposes of granting the statutory award of \$35 per month under the provisions of subparagraph (k), paragraph II, part I, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 748. A bill to extend to 2 years the time for filing application for review of claims on appeal to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 749. A bill to provide that Government life-insurance policies shall be incontestable after 1 year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 750. A bill to amend the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, to provide continuation of insurance benefits (under certain conditions) to persons permanently and totally disabled, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:

H. R. 751. A bill to provide for the reimbursement of certain Navy personnel for personal property lost as a result of the disaster at the east base, Antarctica, on March 21, 1941; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 752. A bill to extend the jurisdiction of naval courts martial in time of war or national emergency to certain persons outside the continental limits of the United States; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 753. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant easements for rights-of-way over, across, in, and upon naval reservations; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. R. 754. A bill to provide that the compensation or pension of service-connected disabled veterans shall be increased by 20 percent of the basic amounts, payable for each 5 years of age beginning with the fortieth birthday, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 755. A bill to increase the pension payable to war veterans suffering from permanent total non-service-connected disabilities from \$30 to \$60 per month; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 756. A bill to extend benefits of unemployment insurance to veterans of the Second World War; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 757. A bill to provide educational grants to veterans of the Second World War; to the Committee on Education.

H. R. 758. A bill to extend rights under title II of the Social Security Act to veterans of the Second World War; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PAGÁN:

H. R. 759. A bill to provide that during the present war the coastwise laws of the United States shall not extend to Puerto Rico; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

H. J. Res. 1. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico:

H. J. Res. 2. Joint resolution authorizing and directing the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission to take certain steps to speed up the utilization in suitable employment of the abilities and aptitudes of all employable handicapped persons; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. BURDICK:

H. J. Res. 3. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to section 1, article III, of the Constitution relating to the tenure of Federal judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLAND:

H. J. Res. 4. Joint resolution to amend section 13 (a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. CANNON of Florida:

H. J. Res. 5. Joint resolution to provide for the participation of the United States in the Florida Centennial and Pan-American Exposition to be held in the State of Florida during the year 1945; to the Committee on the Library.

H. J. Res. 6. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the making of treaties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULMER:

H. J. Res. 7. Joint resolution to provide for the training of nonfarm rural youth for farm labor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FISH:

H. J. Res. 8. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit persons 18 years of age to vote in all elections for Federal officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. J. Res. 9. Joint resolution to amend the act to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. J. Res. 10. Joint resolution to establish a congressional committee on military and naval affairs and appropriations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. J. Res. 11. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to removal of judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 12. Joint resolution to provide for the proper observance of the birthday of Madame Sklodowska Curie by proclaiming a national "War on Cancer Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. J. Res. 13. Joint resolution to establish the third week of September as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. J. Res. 14. Joint resolution authorizing the execution of certain obligations under the treaties of 1903 and 1936 with Panama, and other commitments; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. J. Res. 15. Joint resolution authorizing the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to pay the proportionate share of the United States in the annual expenses of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. J. Res. 16. Joint resolution providing for participation by the United States in the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, and authorizing an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CARLSON of Kansas:

H. J. Res. 17. Joint resolution to provide for current payment of income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GUYER:

H. J. Res. 18. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JENKINS:

H. J. Res. 19. Joint resolution to provide for the utilization of a part of the unfinished portion of the historical frieze in the rotunda of the Capitol to portray the story of aviation; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. JONKMAN:

H. J. Res. 20. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FISH:

H. J. Res. 21. Joint resolution providing for aviation training of midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. JONKMAN:

H. J. Res. 22. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the week of April 20 to 26, 1943, as National Humane Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. J. Res. 23. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1943, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri:

H. J. Res. 24. Joint resolution establishing and legalizing Farm Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. J. Res. 25. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the terms of office of the President and the Vice President; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

H. J. Res. 26. Joint resolution authorizing the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of civil government in the far West, the blazing of the Old Oregon Trail, and the epochal immigration of 1843; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

H. J. Res. 27. Joint resolution to declare the policy of the Government of the United States in regard to tide and submerged lands; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MUNDT:

H. J. Res. 28. Joint resolution creating a Post-war Planning Commission; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TARVER:

H. J. Res. 29. Joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States to exclude aliens in counting the whole number of persons in each State for apportionment of Representatives among the several States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEISS:

H. J. Res. 30. Joint resolution to provide for a withholding tax of 10 percent on gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PRIEST:

H. J. Res. 31. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the method of ratification of treaties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILCHRIST:

H. J. Res. 32. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution eliminating from the basis of representation in Congress persons not citizens of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SNYDER:

H. J. Res. 33. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right to vote to citizens 19 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM:

H. J. Res. 34. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit persons 18 years of age to vote in all elections for Federal officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

H. J. Res. 35. Joint resolution providing for payments for the purpose of equalizing, as between the different regions or territories of the United States, freight charges for the transportation of defense materials during the existing emergency; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. J. Res. 36. Joint resolution to establish the National Commission for Post-War Reconstruction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. J. Res. 37. Joint resolution relating to the provision of butter for the patients of St. Elizabeths Hospital; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Planning and Reconstruction, a Congressional Planning and Reconstruction Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Con. Res. 3. Concurrent resolution creating a joint committee to study problems involved, or which may be involved, in the formulation of a treaty of peace at the termination of the present war, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GUYER:

H. Con. Res. 4. Concurrent resolution authorizing reproduction in colors of the Howard Chandler Christy painting, The Signing of the Constitution, and the printing of 300,000 copies thereof; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. FISH:

H. Res. 10. Resolution to amend rules X and XI of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. Res. 11. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HARTLEY:

H. Res. 12. Resolution to investigate second-, third-, and fourth-class postage rates; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HOFFMAN:

H. Res. 13. Resolution to appoint a committee to protect the integrity of Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. Res. 14. Resolution to amend clause 24 and clause 40 of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. NICHOLS:

H. Res. 15. Resolution to amend rules X and XI of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RAMSPECK:

H. Res. 16. Resolution to authorize the Committee on the Civil Service to investigate various activities in the departments and agencies of the Government; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. Res. 17. Resolution to amend the rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. Res. 18. Resolution creating a select committee on small business of the House of Representatives and defining its powers and duties; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. Res. 19. Resolution to create a Select Committee on Congressional Reorganization; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROBERTSON:

H. Res. 20. Resolution to continue the Special Committee to Investigate All Matters Pertaining to the Replacement and Conservation of Wildlife; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. COX:

H. Res. 21. Resolution authorizing an investigation of the organization, personnel, and activities of the Federal Communications Commission; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

H. Res. 22. Resolution to create a Committee on Fiscal Planning; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. NICHOLS:

H. Res. 23. Resolution to amend rules X and XI of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. Res. 24. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PACE:

H. Res. 25. Resolution authorizing an investigation of commodity prices; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BURDICK:

H. Res. 26. A bill changing the Rules of the House of Representatives of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. Res. 27. Resolution to provide for continuing review of the work of executive agencies by standing committees of the House; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MILLER of Connecticut:

H. Res. 28. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RANKIN:

H. Res. 29. Resolution to amend clause 40, rule XI, of the Rules of the House of Representatives of the Seventy-seventh Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:

H. Res. 30. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Naval Affairs to study the progress of the war effort; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 31. Resolution providing expenses of conducting the studies and investigations authorized by House Resolution 30; to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico:

H. R. 158. A bill for the relief of Emiliano Lopez and Eliza R. Lopez; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 159. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Juan Ramirez; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BELL:

H. R. 160. A bill for the relief of Charles Beasley; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 161. A bill for the relief of Gus Spano; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 162. A bill for the relief of Ralph Edgar Beebe; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 163. A bill for the relief of Margaret Redmond; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico:

H. R. 164. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Boyd; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 165. A bill for the relief of Otto Goetz; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BLAND:

H. R. 166. A bill granting a pension to Elizabeth Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 167. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary McMenamin, Shepherd; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 168. A bill granting a pension to Edna P. Welsh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 169. A bill granting a pension to Neva Dobbins; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 170. A bill for the relief of O. T. Travis; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 171. A bill for the relief of James Fleming; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 172. A bill for the relief of James T. Moore; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 173. A bill for the relief of Mor (Morris) Honig, his wife Francisca (Francisca), and their sons Vilmos (William) and Pal (Paul); to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 174. A bill authorizing the appointment of James T. Simpson as major in the Chaplains Corps, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 175. A bill for the relief of Frederic Gruder and family; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 176. A bill for the relief of Morris Burstein and Jennie Burstein; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 177. A bill for the relief of Hans Oppenheimer and his wife Marga; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 178. A bill for the relief of Maria Stern, Arpad Stern, Elizabeth Spitz, Maximilian Spitz, and Claude Marguerite Spitz; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 179. A bill granting a pension to Alice G. Townsend; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 180. A bill for the relief of James F. Mellon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 181. A bill for the relief of Gussie Hart and Louis Hart; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 182. A bill for the relief of Horace W. Goldsmith; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 183. A bill for the relief of John Fleckstein; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 184. A bill to extend emergency officers' retirement benefits to Raymond B. Shoemaker; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 185. A bill for the relief of Merrill M. Marks; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 186. A bill for the relief of William Beyer; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 187. A bill for the relief of Antonino Cappello; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 188. A bill for the relief of Mendel Hoffmann and his wife Rosa Hoffmann; to the

H. J. RES. 37

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 6, 1943

Mr. RANDOLPH introduced the following joint resolution: which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the provision of butter for the patients of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

Whereas it is no longer possible for officials of Saint Elizabeths Hospital in the District of Columbia to obtain butter in amounts required to provide for its six thousand nine hundred mentally ill patients, no response having been received from advertisements for bids for the butter required for the month of December 1942, and the weekly purchase of butter in sufficient amounts from other sources being subject to great uncertainty due to the greatly limited supply of available butter stocks: Therefore be it

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That notwithstanding the provisions of the Labor-Federal
- 4 Security Appropriation Act, 1943, the superintendent of
- 5 Saint Elizabeths Hospital is hereby authorized, whenever
- 6 he finds the procurement of an adequate butter supply is not

- 1 feasible, to purchase from the funds therein appropriated for
2 the hospital, such butter substitutes as may be necessary to
3 meet the requirements of the hospital.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. J. RES. 37

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the provision of butter for the
patients of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

By Mr. RANDOLPH

JANUARY 6, 1943

Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia

friend, if such this vague criterion can be called, the same cost-of-living index no longer had need nor heed for his companion of the darker days as he bulged and grew fat in the days that followed. Postal employees are probably accustomed to say, in that ironic remark, "I knew him when." And so, if we still have an unpleasant memory of the early days of the last decade, the Postal Service has the grim and mocking cry of "emergency" ever ringing in its ears.

But once again the word "equitable" is revived, as the realization of the inequity of the present situation is forced on us. A friend of the Postal Service, the Honorable Congressman from Michigan [Mr. O'BRIEN] has introduced a bill, H. R. 1366, which is designed to amend the act of 1925 to provide compensation at the rate of \$300 per annum in addition to the regular compensation as prescribed by that act, as amended. An identical bill, introduced by the distinguished Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads; this latter bill has, as reported, added that such compensation be provided also to custodial employees, the men who work side by side and just as faithfully as all other employees. These gentlemen are taking positive steps to correct the inequitable situation.

Now I have made several references to the word "equitable." Simply defined, this word means just or fair. But I will make no attempt here to pass on the equity or justice of the present measure as state. In the first place it is extremely difficult, next to impossible, to state what is a just compensation for members of the Postal Service. If we attempted to make a definitive appraisal on the basis of the service they render, the result might shock the unobservant. And further we must accept the fact that not by money alone can we measure the service they render. But more practicably, I would make no such attempt because it is not demanded or even desired by these men themselves. They are content with the present provisions, not because it would be a bonus which they can use, but because it is a minimum necessity which they must have. They are probably more fully aware of the trials of the Nation at the present time and the need for sacrifice on everybody's part than many of us. They do, after all, bring the bills, they do bear the bad news and share it too, all along the route. They know that Jimmy is in the Solomons and Bob is in north Africa. And they meet the demand for sacrifice directly every day in the ever-increasing demands placed on the efficiency and rapidity of their service. They recognize it in many other ways, too poignant to mention in passing, which have encompassed all of us today. If sacrifice is called for they can point with pride to the many sacrifices of the past, in addition to their sacrifices of the present.

But one thing is not called for and that is inequity; one thing is not demanded and that is the endurance of injustice. As quick as we all are to recognize the need for sacrifice, just as quick should

we be to recognize that too great demands for sacrifice should not be placed on any one shoulder. I will not say that the Postal Service would fail, or even stagger under the present and persisting burden which they continue to bear, for I have seen too often in the past their continuing efforts and constant devotion. But I do say that we should not continue to demand that their efforts and devotion be penalized, that we should not continue to permit inequity to parade in the cloak of sacrifice.

There seems every reason to believe that we will soon correct this incongruous situation, that we will quickly pass the proposed measure which has had so many voices of approval, and, to my knowledge, none of dissent.

But until we do, I feel it incumbent to continue to insist that we do. And I think my friends in the Postal Service will recognize the need for this.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that business in order on Calendar Wednesday may be dispensed with tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

WILL TO WIN THE WAR

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, Dr. H. G. Wells, in the Star on Sunday, said the trouble is we are using slogans instead of really thinking. Before coming to the House, I heard such terms as "interventionist," and "isolationist." I had never been to the Capital City before. Since arriving here I am glad to learn that both of those words are slogans; not the result of thinking. I have found different techniques. One may have a superiority of technique, but I have found every Member interested in one thing—just winning the war. I have seen emotional disturbances where one man misunderstood another. I have seen folks called Republicans and folks called Democrats, but all with one common thought. I believe we are thinking clearly. That is why the lease-lend bill will pass practically unanimously. I just wanted to make this brief statement, because sometimes folks misunderstand each other and there are words said in this melting pot; but those slogans should not disturb us. We are united in one purpose.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 839. An act to amend the act approved May 27, 1937 (ch. 269, 50 Stat. 208), by providing substitute and additional authority

for the prevention of speculation in lands of the Columbia Basin project, and substitute and additional authority related to the settlement and development of the project, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 10, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Notice of postponement of hearing (Thursday, March 11, 1943)

You are hereby advised that the hearing on H. R. 134, to provide for the suspension, during the war, of operating-differential subsidy agreements, and attendant benefits, under title VI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and for other purposes, which was previously scheduled for Thursday, March 4, 1943, has been postponed until Thursday, March 11, 1943, at 10 a. m.

(Thursday, March 18, 1943)

The committee will also hold a public hearing on Thursday, March 18, 1943, at 10 a. m., on H. R. 1361 (Mr. LANE) and H. R. 1409 (Mr. FOGARTY), conferring upon men in the merchant marine the same rights, privileges, and benefits accruing to those serving in the armed forces, and on H. R. 1858, to confer the same rights, privileges, and benefits upon members of the United States merchant marine who served during the World War as are conferred upon members of the armed forces of the United States who served during such war.

(Thursday, April 1, 1943)

The committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Thursday, April 1, 1943, at 10 a. m., on S. 163 (H. R. 498) to amend section 511 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, relating to ship-construction reserve funds, and for other purposes.

(Thursday, April 8, 1943)

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Thursday, April 8, 1943, at 10 a. m., on H. R. 1766, to transfer to the Department of Agriculture certain functions of the Fish and Wildlife Service relating to the fisheries industry.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Tuesday, March 16, 1943)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m., Tuesday, March 16, 1943.

Business to be considered: Public hearing on H. R. 149.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

238. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

239. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the act of March 3, 1909, as amended by the act of January 23, 1942, providing for the sale of naval stores, in order to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to permit the sale of naval stores in the continental United States during the war and 6 months thereafter to civilian officers and employees of the United States, and to other persons, at stations where purchase from private agencies is found to be impracticable; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

240. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting tables of bankruptcy statistics with reference to bankruptcy cases commenced and terminated in the United States district courts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, prepared in accordance with section 53 of the Bankruptcy Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 2070. A bill to effectuate the intent of the Congress as expressed in section 1, paragraph (k) of Public Law 846, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved December 24, 1942, by adding to the list of institutions named in said paragraph the name of the American Tree Association, an institution similar to the institutions so named; without amendment (Rept. No. 231). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 2115. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act to provide for unemployment compensation in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 232). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. House Joint Resolution 37. Joint resolution relating to the provision of butter for the patients of St. Elizabeths Hospital; without amendment (Rept. No. 233). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANKIN: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. S. 786. An act to amend title I of Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, March 20, 1933, and the Veterans Regulations to provide for rehabilitation of disabled veterans, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 234). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANKIN: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. H. R. 2023. A bill to amend section 301, World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, to authorize renewal of expiring 5-year level premium term policies of those in active military or naval service and certain others outside the continental limits of the United States, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 235). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SCANLON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 480. A bill for the relief of Francesco P. Mastrilli; without amendment (Rept. No. 230). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ELLSWORTH:

H. R. 2121. A bill relating to the computation of retirement pay of personnel of the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 2122. A bill to provide for a uniform method of payments to the several States on account of certain lands of the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MURDOCK:

H. R. 2123. A bill to amend the Social Security Act, as amended, so as to provide for certain aid to Indians; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. R. 2124. A bill to further expedite the national defense by providing for the investigation and mediation of labor disputes in connection therewith, to diminish the causes of labor disputes affecting the national defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. REES of Kansas:

H. R. 2125. A bill to provide for the refund of all penalties paid with respect to the 1941 and 1942 crops of wheat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FULMER:

H. Con. Res. 12. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress with respect to the importance of farmers to the effective prosecution of the war, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CHURCH:

H. R. 2126. A bill for the relief of David Cowan; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CRAVENS:

H. R. 2127. A bill for the relief of Walter E. Womble, Sr.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BUCKLEY:

H. R. 2128. A bill for the relief of J. Aron & Co., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ELLSWORTH:

H. R. 2129. A bill authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to consider the claim of Lew O. Calhoun; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2130. A bill for the relief of Christine Lund; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ELLIS:

H. R. 2131. A bill for the relief of Henry Angell; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MURDOCK:

H. R. 2132. A bill for the relief of Walter C. Smith; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REECE of Tennessee:

H. R. 2133. A bill for the relief of William Taft (deceased); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SADOWSKI:

H. R. 2134. A bill for the relief of Paul Szeliga; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. STEWART:

H. R. 2135. A bill for the relief of Albert D. Castleberry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SNYDER:

H. R. 2136. A bill granting an increase of pension to Margaret C. Mills; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ZIMMERMAN:

H. R. 2137. A bill for the relief of William A. Roberts, father of David Ernest Roberts, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

236. By Mr. MUNDT: Petition of the South Dakota State Legislature, memorializing the President and Congress to revise the Federal laws and regulations relating to Indian affairs; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

237. Also, petition of the South Dakota State Legislature, memorializing Congress to relieve persons in active military service of the United States from payment of income taxes or gross income taxes on their compensation received from the Government for such service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

238. Also, petition of the South Dakota State Legislature, memorializing the Congress of the United States with respect to the safeguarding of livestock sanitary welfare and the livestock industry of the Nation; to the Committee on Agriculture.

239. Also, petition of the South Dakota State Legislature, memorializing the Congress of the United States to oppose any modification of sanitary pacts against the importation of meats from countries known to be infected by hoof-and-mouth disease; to the Committee on Agriculture.

240. By Mr. SCHWABE: Memorial of the Sixty-second General Assembly of the House of Representatives of the State of Missouri to the Congress of the United States, memorializing the Congress of the United States to amend the Federal Social Security Act to the effect that any citizen in any county in any State thus organized under the Federal Social Security Act may be informed upon request made to his local social security board of the names of any recipients in any branch of the Social Security Department and the respective amounts of money each is receiving, or has received during the past year, and to liberalize the Social Security Act so as to remove the many limitations and conditions placed upon the States before they may obtain Federal funds, also to allow the States and local boards to exercise greater authority in the administration and payment of assistance to the needy; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

241. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the general secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of America, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the sale of intoxicants to men and women in service uniforms; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

242. By Mr. ANGELL: House Joint Memorial No. 5 of the Oregon State Legislature, asking the Congress to defeat Senate bill 246 and House bills 1012 and 1115; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PROVISION OF BUTTER FOR ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

MARCH 9, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. RANDOLPH, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 37]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 37) relating to the provision of butter for St. Elizabeths Hospital, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the joint resolution do pass.

The purpose of this bill is to permit the Federal Security Agency to purchase butter substitutes due to shortages of butter.

The copy of the letter from the Federal Works Agency which has been made a part of this report will explain the need for this legislation.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,
Washington, December 7, 1942.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I wish to suggest for your consideration a legislative proposal the enactment of which I believe to be necessary to the operation of St. Elizabeths Hospital during the existence of the present emergency.

The Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1943, forbids the purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes for use in the hospital except for cooking purposes. I am informed that the hospital uses approximately 3,072 pounds of butter each week which is purchased under monthly contracts after the circulation of proposals inviting bids. In November the officials of the hospital submitted to suppliers the usual proposals inviting bids for the 12,288 pounds of butter required for the month of December. None of the suppliers to whom such proposals were submitted responded with a bid. On the contrary, the hospital officials were informally advised that on account of market conditions it would be impossible for dealers to bind themselves by any contract for future deliveries of butter either in reference to price or quantity, and that in the future

BUTTER FOR ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

it would be possible to supply butter only on the basis of a weekly sale, if the butter is then available in sufficient quantities, the price in each case to be determined at the time of purchase.

Representatives of this agency have been informed by the Chief of the Order Administration Section of the Food Division of the War Production Board that it is impossible to secure for the benefit of St. Elizabeths Hospital a release of any part of the 50 percent of butter stocks frozen under Order M-267 of the War Production Board.

St. Elizabeths Hospital is at present caring for some 6,900 mentally sick patients. It is essential that either butter or a butter substitute should be provided as a part of their meals. I am enclosing a draft of a joint resolution which would permit the officials of that institution to serve oleomargarine or other butter substitutes as a part of the meal when it is not possible to secure sufficient supplies of butter.

We have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this proposal to the Congress. It will be appreciated if you will refer it to the proper committee for consideration.

Sincerely yours,

WATSON B. MILLER,
Acting Administrator.



Union Calendar No. 70

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 37

[Report No. 233]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 6, 1943

Mr. RANDOLPH introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia

MARCH 9, 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the provision of butter for the patients of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

Whereas it is no longer possible for officials of Saint Elizabeths Hospital in the District of Columbia to obtain butter in amounts required to provide for its six thousand nine hundred mentally ill patients, no response having been received from advertisements for bids for the butter required for the month of December 1942, and the weekly purchase of butter in sufficient amounts from other sources being subject to great uncertainty due to the greatly limited supply of available butter stocks: Therefore be it

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That notwithstanding the provisions of the Labor-Federal

1 Security Appropriation Act, 1943, the superintendent of
 2 Saint Elizabeths Hospital is hereby authorized, whenever
 3 he finds the procurement of an adequate butter supply is not
 4 feasible, to purchase from the funds therein appropriated for
 5 the hospital, such butter substitutes as may be necessary to
 6 meet the requirements of the hospital.

Union Calendar No. 70

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 37

[Report No. 233]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the provision of butter for the
patients of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

By Mr. RANDOLPH

JANUARY 6, 1943

Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia

MARCH 9, 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

gentleman is correct in saying that property is being taken from the tax rolls of the District of Columbia.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman cannot tell the House exactly how much money this represents, can he?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I am sorry, I cannot. I know it is a very, very small amount.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is a very small amount.

Mr. STEFAN. I understand it is a very, very small amount. I was going to object to this bill, but I have made some study of it, and I find this is a nonprofit organization; that it has disseminated a considerable amount of information to the schools regarding trees, and has done some work toward the elimination of the Dutch elm pest, and therefore I shall not object to the bill.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The gentleman is correct. I appreciate his not objecting to consideration of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RELATING TO PROVISION OF BUTTER FOR ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Joint Resolution 37 relating to the provision of butter for the patients of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and I ask unanimous consent that the same be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I see this contains a provision similar to a provision contained in a bill that was considered some time ago. I cannot quite understand why this provision should exist.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I entertained the same notion, and I held this bill up several times, but it has become so critical now that it is a case of providing butter substitutes or nothing. They just cannot get it. I held the bill up a long time just on that account, and finally relented, so I hope the gentleman will not object.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I am rising more to get some information about it. I am wondering about the precedent that is being established. It seems to me we may be establishing a bad precedent. I do not want to object, but the question in my mind is whether this matter has been considered as thoroughly as it should be. The Members of the House do not know as much about this as I think we should. The gentleman from Illinois says he held the bill up for some time; he did not understand it.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Oh, he understood it. I want to say the gentleman from Illinois understands all legislation.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. He understands it now, but he says he did not understand it for some time.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Oh, I did understand it, but I thought we could find a remedy for the situation.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Let me retract that part of my statement then. What I have in mind is whether we cannot find some way to provide these patients with butter. Now, this is a hospital. I am a physician myself, and if anybody is entitled to food of the highest quality it seems to me that patients in a hospital are entitled to that food. I am wondering whether this bill could not be amended so as to put some sort of time limit on it. Would the gentleman be favorable to that?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I wonder if the gentleman would let me make an explanation of the background of the legislation, and I think that will perhaps clarify the issue.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Certainly.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I can well understand the concern of the gentleman from Ohio who is not only a distinguished Member of this body but a physician as well.

I would like to say that the Committee on the District of Columbia took no hasty action in reporting this measure to the floor. Particularly did we take into account the objections of the distinguished ranking minority member of the committee, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. We found, however, that the Federal Security Agency in requesting this legislation through drafting a bill and sending a letter to the Speaker of the House, pointed out that there are approximately 7,000 mentally ill patients who are confined to St. Elizabeths Hospital. They stated that during this emergency they were unable to purchase sufficient butter for the inmates of St. Elizabeths Hospital. It was therefore considered as an emergency matter by the committee. Because of the extreme butter shortages, which I may say even since the committee reported the bill a week ago, have constantly become worse, we bring the measure to the floor, remembering, however, that there is no real precedent set. I can well understand the concern of the gentleman from Ohio, because certain veterans' hospitals have already been allowed to purchase butter substitutes. I assure the gentleman this is only an emergency measure. It originates with the Federal Security Agency, and for that reason I trust the gentleman will allow the matter to be voted on in the House.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. As a rule the best food is reserved for the sick. Is that not true?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Generally that is true, I think.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Here are these mentally sick soldiers. I just cannot help but have a feeling that we are failing some place in not being able to get butter to those people. Butter is still on the market. Why should not those mentally sick soldiers have a priority on butter?

Mr. RANDOLPH. We have been informed by the Federal Security Agency

that the representatives of that organization find that the chief of the Order Administration Section of the Food Division of the War Production Board finds it impossible to secure approval for St. Elizabeths Hospital, for release of some of the butter stocks that were frozen under a certain order by the War Production Board.

Of course, as the gentleman says, there are so many interlocking boards in connection with priorities that it is a problem always to know where we can put our finger and be helpful. We felt this was the only way we could actually bring to the inmates of St. Elizabeths the necessary butter or butter substitutes. Under the present law they are not able to purchase for that institution butter substitutes. We do know that there is a shortage at St. Elizabeths of the actual butter needed. This bill will permit the hospital officials to supplement the inadequate supply of butter.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. The gentleman does not seem to want to accept an amendment limiting the time.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I think that such an amendment could be accepted by the committee.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Would the gentleman accept that amendment?

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Would this amendment be satisfactory to the gentleman and to the committee: Page 2, line 2: "Is hereby authorized during the period of the present war"?

Mr. RANDOLPH. That would be agreeable. I trust the gentleman from Illinois assents to it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I have no objection. The language of the bill provides that the superintendent of the hospital is hereby authorized whenever he finds the procurement of an adequate butter supply is not feasible to purchase butter substitutes as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the hospital. If the gentleman cares to have inserted that proviso, I have no objection.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Is that satisfactory?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. It is satisfactory to me. There is one more thing. I would like to have some first-hand knowledge of this whole situation. I am inclined at the moment to go into this matter myself. If I should find it is possible to get this butter to the hospital, I am sure your committee will want to know about it. This is a serious thing we are doing here today. The patients are helpless. We have a lot of power in this Congress. I know what this thing means in a hospital and unless you have had first-hand experience you can hardly realize the feeling of some of these patients, a great many of whom will say: "I am not used to eating this kind of substitute for butter. I am used to eating good butter. Here I am, a sick man, and you are forcing me to take this kind of food."

I would like to have it appear as part of the record that should I find it pos-

sible to avoid using substitutes for butter in this hospital, your committee will give me an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Certainly, the District Committee would like to reassure the gentleman and all Members of the House that they are not only privileged, but invited to present matters not only on this legislation, but on any matters affecting the District of Columbia in all its aspects.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I am sure the gentleman feels the same as I do about this. It is a very serious thing we are doing here today.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. The doctor is an eminent doctor of medicine and a surgeon. Is his concern over the kind of food that is liable to be fed to the veterans in this hospital? Is the doctor's concern over butter versus substitutes? Does he believe it is absolutely necessary that butter be fed to these people, that a substitute would not be as good as butter?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I will not say it is absolutely necessary, but I would say it is absolutely preferable.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]?

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, did I understand the Chairman of the District Committee to say that he is willing to accept an amendment to this bill making this order for the duration only?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Why, certainly. May I say that by the language of the legislation itself we do not direct the superintendent of the hospital to purchase butter substitutes. We say when it is not possible to get the butter itself.

Mr. STEFAN. I would like to say this to the gentleman: We who represent districts where considerable butter is produced are very anxious that these hospitals receive the best of butter. We do not want to allow any monopoly by oleo or a substitute to be commercialized in this war. We know, of course, that we are sending millions of pounds of butter through lend-lease. For instance, we are sending a million or more pounds of butter to Russia. But we believe that the veterans of these hospitals are entitled to the best and I would be glad to go along with this bill if it is limited to the duration.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The committee is inclined to agree to such an amendment at this time. However, may I commend the gentleman from Nebraska, who is a member of our Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia, on visiting some of our health institutions over the past week end in an effort to familiarize himself with the problems of these institutions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas it is no longer possible for officials of St. Elizabeths Hospital in the District of

Columbia to obtain butter in amounts required to provide for its 6,900 mentally ill patients, no response having been received from advertisements for bids for the butter required for the month of December 1942, and the weekly purchase of butter in sufficient amounts from other sources being subject to great uncertainty due to the greatly limited supply of available butter stocks: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1943, the Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital is hereby authorized, whenever he finds the procurement of an adequate butter supply is not feasible, to purchase from the funds therein appropriated for the hospital such butter substitutes as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the hospital.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky: Page 2, line 6, insert "This act shall remain in effect only during the period of the present national emergency."

The amendment was agreed to.

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 777) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia," approved February 24, 1914, and ask unanimous consent that the bill may be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to be informed whether this has the 40-hour-week provision in it.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The gentleman from West Virginia wants to explain the bill. I made the statement earlier in the day that we want to explain every bill we bring up.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia that the bill be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from West Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, under an act approved February 24, 1914, it is impossible for female workers to be employed in the District of Columbia in certain industrial and business enterprises more than 48 hours a week. Under the provisions of this legislation, which are identical with the bill which passed the House in the Seventy-seventh Congress but died in the Senate, we would permit women to work in the District of Columbia during the emergency period of the war for more than 48 hours in a week. We provide, however, that the individual employer will have to make a satisfactory showing before the Minimum Wage and Safety Board of the

need for the request for the temporary permit.

I might say that the Washington terminal, which is the Union Station, and certain other establishments in the District, are faced with a shortage of manpower. Because of this shortage they have found it necessary to utilize the work of women.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. STEWART. Does this bill contain provisions dealing with the 48-hour week, time and a half, and things like that?

Mr. RANDOLPH. No; we will offer an amendment later that time and a half be paid over 48 hours. It would not of course apply under 48 hours.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Will that amendment be offered to this bill?

Mr. RANDOLPH. It will be offered to this bill at line 10, page 2.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. The gentleman states that the employer must make a showing to the Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board of the District of Columbia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes; that is true.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. And the Board must approve the application?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes; before the hours could be worked.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. What does the worker have to do with the bill? Does the worker have to be willing to accept the action of the Board at the request of the employer?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I presume that would be true. I can only repeat the testimony of the witnesses before our committee. It indicated that the women wanted the opportunity of assisting in the war effort in the District of Columbia.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Is that the primary reason the bill is brought before the Congress? That the workers themselves ask that this be done?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes; it is true, although it is a peculiar situation in that the testimony before our committee showed that not only did the employers believe this necessary but the workers themselves. These female employees were willing to work overtime to help win the war.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. They asked for the legislation?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman cannot reserve the right to object now; consent has already been given to consider the bill.

Mr. STEWART. No; I did not give any consent. I yielded to the gentleman from West Virginia for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Consent has been given for the consideration of the bill.

Mr. STEWART. Then, Mr. Speaker, I shall have to make a point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If the gentleman wishes to, he may move to strike out the last word.



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 89

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1943

No. 51

Senate

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O Thou God of all majesty and mercy, whose greatness is unsearchable and whose amazing goodness croweth all our days, we approach Thy throne, compelled not only by our necessities, but encouraged by every gracious invitation in Thy holy word.

May this be a day of unclouded vision and invincible strength for our President and these Thy servants as they give themselves in faith and in faithfulness to the tasks that challenge the investment and consecration of our noblest manhood.

Grant that we may cleave with increasing tenacity of purpose and with fond affection to that glorious hope when struggling humanity shall enter into the blessed heritage of peace and prosperity.

Hear us in the name of the Christ, our Lord. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The Secretary, Edwin A. Halsey, read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,

Washington, D. C., March 23, 1943.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. SCOTT W. LUCAS, a Senator from the State of Illinois, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARTER GLASS,
President pro tempore.

Mr. LUCAS thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk a unanimous-consent request and ask for its present consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the request.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

I ask unanimous consent, as provided by paragraph No. 3 of rule 1, that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], designated by the President pro tempore of the Senate today as Acting President pro tempore, may, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, continue to serve in that capacity during the further absence of the Vice President.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY and by unanimous consent, the reading of the endar day Friday, March 19, 1943, was Journal of the proceedings of the caldispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF A BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also announced that on March 22, 1943, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 303) to extend the jurisdiction of naval courts martial in time of war or national emergency to certain persons outside the continental limits of the United States.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Taylor, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 17) to provide for a temporary adjustment of salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (S. 677) to amend the National Housing Act, as amended.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 777. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia," approved February 24, 1914;

H. R. 1408. An act to amend section 301 (a) (1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the first sentence of paragraph (1) of section 2 of the Agricul-

tural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, and as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, approved June 3, 1937, as amended, so as to include the cost of all farm labor in determining the parity price of agricultural commodities;

H. R. 2020. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2070. An act to effectuate the intent of the Congress as expressed in section 1, paragraph (k), of Public Law 846, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved December 24, 1942, by adding to the list of institutions named in said paragraph the name of the American Tree Association, an institution similar to the institutions so named;

H. R. 2115. An act to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act to provide for unemployment compensation in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2159. An act to provide for special assessments for the laying of curbs and gutters;

H. J. Res. 37. Joint resolution relating to the provision of butter for the patients of St. Elizabeths Hospital; and

H. J. Res. 100. Joint resolution extending the time within which certain acts under the Internal Revenue Code are required to be performed.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 12) to express the sense of the Congress with respect to the importance of farmers to the effective prosecution of the war, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker pro tempore of the House had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution; and they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore:

S. 171. An act for the relief of Arthur A. Schipke;

S. 405. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ernestine Fuseller Sigler;

S. 517. An act for the relief of Vodie Jackson;

S. 518. An act for the relief of Robert T. Groom, Daisy Groom, and Margaret Groom Turpin; and

H. J. Res. 83. Joint resolution to permit additional sales of wheat for feed.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED OR PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills and joint resolutions were severally read twice by their titles and referred, or ordered to be placed on the calendar, as indicated:

H. R. 1408. An act to amend section 301 (a) (1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the first sentence of paragraph (1) of section 2 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, and as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, approved June 3, 1937, as amended, so as to include the cost of all farm labor in determining the parity price of agricultural commodities; and

H. R. 2020. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

H. R. 2070. An act to effectuate the intent of the Congress as expressed in section 1, paragraph (k) of Public Law 846, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved December 24, 1942, by adding to the list of institutions named in said paragraph the name of the American Tree Association, an institution similar to the institutions so named; to the calendar.

H. R. 777. An act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia," approved February 24, 1914;

H. R. 2115. An act to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act to provide for unemployment compensation in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2159. An act to provide for special assessments for the laying of curbs and gutters; and

H. J. Res. 37. Joint resolution relating to the provision of butter for the patients of St. Elizabeths Hospital; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. J. Res. 100. Joint resolution extending the time within which certain acts under the Internal Revenue Code are required to be performed; to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PLACED ON THE TABLE

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 12) to express the sense of the Congress with respect to the importance of farmers to the effective prosecution of the war, and for other purposes, was ordered to be placed on the table.

GREETINGS FROM PRESIDENT OF THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF TURKEY

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate greetings contained in a radiogram from the President of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, at Ankara, a translation of which was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Translation]

ANKARA, TURKEY,
March 18, 1943.

MR. HENRY A. WALLACE,
President of the Senate,

Washington, D. C.

In the course of the reading of the ministerial proclamation to the Grand National

Assembly of Turkey on the occasion of the appointment of his new cabinet, M. Saracoglu spoke of Turkish American relations in the following terms: "You know that the election of Ismet Inonu, as Chief of State has been communicated to the House of Representatives in Washington, which received this news with a thunder of applause."

Now from this exalted rostrum, in my turn, I address in your name to America, republican and democratic, the greetings, sympathy, and esteem of Turkey, republican and democratic. I am very happy to announce to you that the statements of the president of the council were greeted with an ovation and with the enthusiastic and unanimous applause of the entire assembly.

Accept, Mr. President, the assurance of my highest consideration.

ABDULHALIK RENDA,
President of the Grand National
Assembly of Turkey.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

CANCELATION OF CERTAIN INDIAN DEBT CHARGES

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of his order canceling certain charges existing as debts due the United States by individual Indians or tribes of Indians (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EVERETT A. ALDEN ET AL.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of Everett A. Alden, Robert Bruce, Edgar C. Faris, Jr., Kathryn W. Ross, Charles L. Rust, and Frederick C. Wright from the obligation of restoring to the Government cash differences between the amount paid to them and the amount they might properly have been paid as employees of the National Bituminous Coal Commission (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORT OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

A letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting, pursuant to law, his annual report covering the activities of the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency for the calendar year 1942 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE PERSHING HALL

A letter from the executive director of the national legislative committee of the American Legion, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Pershing Hall Fund (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of the Department of the Navy (5), United States Tariff Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Trade Commission, and the Interstate Commerce Commission which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A resolution of the Minneapolis Central Labor Union, of Minneapolis, Minn., favoring the enactment of anti-poll-tax legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A letter in the nature of a memorial from the Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Employees, Marius Nielsen Local No. 581 remonstrating against the enactment of the so-called McKellar bill, providing for confirmation by the Senate of nominations to Federal positions with compensation of \$4,500 per annum or more; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A letter in the nature of a memorial from the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, of Riverside, Calif., remonstrating against the enactment of the so-called McKellar bill, providing for confirmation by the Senate of nominations to Federal positions with compensation of \$4,500 per annum or more; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"Senate Joint Resolution 3

"Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to find ways and means of mitigating the lot of the conquered peoples in Nazi-occupied lands, and protesting the barbarism of Nazi Germany in its announced plan of annihilating the Jews in occupied countries

"Whereas the wanton barbarism of Nazi dominion has caused untold suffering and anguish to peoples of all nationalities and all faiths which have refused to yield, and has united the entire civilized world in armed and moral protest against it; and

"Whereas the Jewish people in particular, scattered defenseless and unrepresented by any civil or political authority, has been singled out for especial attack ever since the accession of the Nazis to power; and

"Whereas the corrosive doctrine of anti-Semitism has been and is being utilized by the Nazi regime as an avowed instrument for undermining the morale and confidence of the peoples of those nations which are their prospective victims, as a prelude to armed attack; and

"Whereas it has been confirmed by our State Department that the announced purpose of the Nazi regime is to liquidate the Jewish population of Nazi-occupied Europe, an execrable deed of horror and barbarism of unparalleled magnitude in human history, which has profoundly shocked the conscience of the civilized world; and

"Whereas the said program of mass murder, upon which the Nazi state has officially embarked, has already claimed 2,000,000 innocent victims and thousands more perish daily; and

"Whereas the traditional American policy of humanity, justice, and fair play renders it imperative that the powerful voice of the American people ring out in defense of all the conquered peoples of Nazi-occupied Europe, and, particularly, in defense of a people which has no government of its own to plead its cause: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

"1. The Legislature of the State of New Jersey protests the brutalities practiced against all the conquered peoples of Nazi-occupied Europe and the barbaric, cruel, and premeditated plan of the German leaders to

"Resolved by the Senate of the Fiftieth General Assembly of Iowa (the House concurring), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to forthwith take such action as may be appropriate to require a recorded vote of the Members of the Congress on the final passage of all bills and all measures of general public interest."

(The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.)

By Mr. MAYBANK:

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina; to the Committee on Commerce:

"Whereas the bridge over and the approaches to the Great Pee Dee River on United States Highway 76 between Florence, S. C., and Marion, S. C., was completed in 1923; and

"Whereas this crossing is now obsolete and unsuitable for present-day traffic, especially military traffic; and

"Whereas the crossing is on the established strategic network and is on the route between Fort Bragg, N. C., and Fort Jackson, S. C., and also between Fort Bragg, N. C., and Charleston, S. C., which is a port of embarkation; and

"Whereas the State Highway Commission of South Carolina, on February 20, 1941, authorized and approved the rebuilding of this crossing and allotted funds for this purpose but the project is held up because of the non-availability of necessary materials: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the house of representatives, That the War Department is hereby respectfully memorialized to declare the improvement of this crossing as essential to the war effort and to secure release of the necessary materials in order that the State Highway Department may proceed with its construction; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be immediately sent to the Secretary of War, to the two United States Senators from South Carolina, and to the Representative in Congress from the Sixth South Carolina Congressional District."

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of Oklahoma; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"House Resolution 31

"A resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation permitting garnishment proceedings to be directed against any salaries, wages, or fees paid by the Federal Government to its employees; and declaring an emergency

"Whereas there exists no Federal law permitting garnishment proceedings to be instituted against an employee of the United States Government for the purpose of levying legal claims against his salary, wage, or fees for such Federal employment; and

"Whereas an inequality is apparent, in that such action may be taken against an employee of the State of Oklahoma; and

"Whereas the lack of such a law pertaining to Federal employees has resulted in great injustice to persons holding legal and valid claims against employees of the United States Government, in that such persons are without legal remedy in the satisfaction of such claims: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Nineteenth Session of the Oklahoma Legislature:

"SECTION 1. That the Congress of the United States be memorialized and urged to enact suitable legislation removing the exemption of Federal salaries, wages, and fees from garnishment proceedings.

"SEC. 2. It being immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, by reason whereof this act shall

take effect and be in full force from and after its passage and approval."

RELIEF FOR POLISH REFUGEE CHILDREN

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, on March 20 I received from the Right Reverend Monsignor Lucien Bojnowski, of New Britain, Conn., a resolution and petition addressed to the President of the United States. As chairman of the resolutions committee, Monsignor Bojnowski reported the action of the Polish American Citizens Committee inspired by the poignant sufferings of Polish refugees, and petitioning for relief. The situation is well outlined in the resolution, and because of its significant import, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in full in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas thousands of Polish children are now refugees from their native land; and

Whereas these children, now found in Russia, India, Iraq, and other countries are not provided for sufficiently to assure them continual living conditions; and

Whereas our United States of America has shown herself to be today the compassionate mother of the oppressed peoples of the world and has often opened her arms to take under her mantle this earth's refugees: This assembly therefore

Resolves, We American citizens of Polish descent, of the Sacred Heart of Jesus Parish, of New Britain, Conn., totaling more than 5,000 in number, do earnestly request our President, His Excellency Franklin Delano Roosevelt and other honorable members of our Government to grant permission that at least a portion of the aforesaid Polish refugee children be allowed entrance into these Continental United States of America, and be allowed asylum within these borders for the duration of the present world struggle.

Rev. L. BOJNOWSKI,
MARCIN ROSAL,
PAULEN NUREGZYK,
Rev. I. J. FIEDORCZYK,
Resolution Committee.

Mr. MALONEY subsequently said: Mr. President, I have received a letter from Rev. A. J. Fiedorczyk, president, Polish American Citizen Committee of New Britain, Conn., and with it a resolution adopted by members of the Sacred Heart of Jesus Parish in New Britain, Conn., and signed by Rev. L. Bojnowski and others, praying that Polish refugee children be allowed entrance into the United States for the duration of the present world struggle. In view of the fact that my colleague [Mr. DANAHER] has presented and had printed in the RECORD an identical resolution, I shall not, of course, request that printing of the resolution be duplicated in the RECORD.

STANDARD FOR GRADING OF BUTTER— RESOLUTION OF NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, the State of Nebraska, while it might not be at the top, is near the top among the States in the production of dairy products. A recent method of scoring or grading butter very definitely reflects to the disadvantage of the grading custom which has been developed over a good many years. It was deemed sufficiently important by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska to cause it to adopt a resolution on the subject, and in be-

half of my colleague, the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], and myself, I present for appropriate reference and should like to have appear in the body of the RECORD at this point the resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and under the rule ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Legislative Resolution 11

Resolution grading butter and cream

Whereas the Department of Agriculture of the United States has recently revised the standards of quality of butter, substituting for an official point score an alphabetical score of AA, A, B, and C grades; and

Whereas the statutes of Nebraska prescribe grades of cream and require a higher price to be paid for No. 1 cream than for undergrades, and for over 20 years the butter made from Nebraska No. 1 cream has been graded and sold in the butter markets of the United States as "Standard 90 Score," and is the top grade of butter sold and consumed in this and many other States; and

Whereas the revised grade of butter established by the Department of Agriculture of the United States classifies this butter, made from Nebraska's No. 1 cream, grade "B," thereby misleading consumers to believe it is a second or inferior grade of butter: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Fifty-sixth Session of the Nebraska Legislature,

1. That the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture is requested to rescind the Revised Official United States Standards for grade of creamery butter which became effective February 1, 1943, and restore the former standards, or to revise such standards so that butter made from Nebraska No. 1 cream may continue to be classed and known as "Standard A grade."

2. That a copy of this resolution be suitably engrossed by the clerk of the legislature, and sent to the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, and to each of the Senators and Representatives from Nebraska in the Congress of the United States.

INVESTIGATION OF HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS—RESOLUTION OF NEVADA LEGISLATURE

Mr. McCARRAN. I present a joint resolution passed by the Legislature of Nevada, memorializing the Congress of the United States, that a committee be appointed to investigate the conditions that prevail in the highway transportation industry in 11 Western States in respect to the procurement of necessary repair parts and tire replacements, and to take such other and necessary action in the premises as will relieve and prevent any further disruption of the motor trucking and passenger bus industry, and to enable food producers to produce and cultivate their crops, and so forth. I ask that the resolution be referred to the appropriate committee.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and, under the rule, ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Assembly Joint Resolution 20

Joint resolution relative to the growing shortage of motor transportation

Whereas the population of the 11 Western States is thinly spread over an area of 1,189,-

140 square miles, with a railroad trackage of only about 40,000 miles; and

Whereas within the State of Nevada there are 265 communities wholly dependent upon highway transportation for the movement of persons and property; and

Whereas the farming and stock-raising industries are almost wholly dependent upon highway transportation for the shipment of in-bound equipment and supplies and the hauling of their products to market; and

Whereas the mining industry is entirely dependent upon truck transportation for equipment, materials, and supplies, and the movement of ore to the mill or to railroad; and

Whereas the State of Nevada depends heavily upon neighboring States, particularly California, Idaho, and Utah, for a large portion of its fruits, vegetables, meat products, and vital food supplies of all kinds, which must of necessity be transported by truck during all or part of the journey to the retail outlet or ultimate consumer; and

Whereas Nevada is an important bridge State through which must necessarily pass huge quantities of essential war materials, foodstuffs, and other important commodities moving between the Pacific coast and inland points, a large portion of which must move via highway; and

Whereas large numbers of Nevada's citizens are dependent upon highway busses for transportation from point to point, particularly at the present time, when the use of private automobiles is drastically restricted; and

Whereas the railroads are overburdened in furnishing the transportation needs of the armed forces of the United States during the war emergency, and are not equipped with rolling stock, cars, or locomotives to take over any considerable portion of the transportation of foodstuffs, war materials, and commodities essential to the maintenance of the necessary civilian economy, heretofore transported by motor vehicles; and

Whereas new or additional motor vehicles are unobtainable; and

Whereas large numbers of motortrucks, trailers, busses, and motorized farm implements, indispensable for the necessary production of foods, supplies, and war materials are in disrepair and out of service because needed repair parts or tires cannot be obtained; and

Whereas motortruck and bus transportation is rapidly becoming difficult or impossible to obtain, due to the increasing demands and the lessening number of motor vehicles available for the necessary needs of the people; and

Whereas any further lessening of the number of motor vehicles available for transportation will seriously interfere with the agricultural, livestock, and mining industries of this State and jeopardize the supply of food, the production of strategic minerals, and the essential civilian economy of the State of Nevada; and

Whereas it is apprehended that because of the conditions recited above the farmers, fruit and vegetable growers, and livestock men will be hindered in the production and marketing of food and there will not be a sufficient number of motor vehicles to transport this year's crops of vegetables, fruits, grains, and livestock to market, and the transportation of strategic minerals and other raw and processed materials from and to war production plants will be seriously interfered with: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of Nevada (jointly), That the Congress of the United States be, and the same is hereby, memorialized to appoint a

committee to immediately investigate conditions that prevail in the highway transportation industry in the 11 Western States in respect to the procurement of necessary repair parts and tire replacements and to take such other and necessary action in the premises as will relieve and prevent any further disruption of the motor trucking and passenger bus industry and enable food producers to produce and cultivate their crops and convey the same to market, and insure the production and transportation of strategic ores and minerals; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Nevada Senator and Member of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

(The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a joint resolution identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.)

COMPARISON OF INCOME OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATIONS

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I present and ask to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred a letter in the form of a petition from the International Apple Association dealing with the income of persons on the farm in relation to the income of persons living in villages and cities, and also a table prepared by the International Apple Association, and a statement dealing with the data contained in the table.

There being no objection, the letter and table, together with the statement, were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Income per year and per capita of persons not on farms and persons on farms
[U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics]

| Year | Person not on farms | | Person on farms | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| | Yearly income per person not on farms | Daily income, person not on farms | Yearly net income from agriculture per person on farms | Daily income of person on farms | Yearly and daily with Government payments added, 1933 to date | Ratio non-farm income to farm |
| 1910..... | \$482 | \$1.32 | \$139 | \$0.38 | | |
| 1911..... | 468 | 1.28 | 123 | .34 | | |
| 1912..... | 483 | 1.32 | 135 | .37 | \$0.37 | 3.59 to 1 |
| 1913..... | 521 | 1.43 | 137 | .38 | | |
| 1914..... | 482 | 1.32 | 141 | .39 | | |
| 1915..... | 502 | 1.37 | 137 | .38 | | |
| 1916..... | 579 | 1.58 | 157 | .43 | | |
| 1917..... | 638 | 1.75 | 259 | .71 | | |
| 1918..... | 670 | 1.83 | 305 | .83 | | 2.20 to 1 |
| 1919..... | 762 | 2.09 | 321 | .88 | | |
| 1920..... | 875 | 2.40 | 266 | .73 | | |
| 1921..... | 718 | 1.97 | 120 | .33 | | 6.00 to 1 |
| 1922..... | 715 | 1.96 | 154 | .42 | | |
| 1923..... | 812 | 2.22 | 181 | .49 | | |
| 1924..... | 788 | 2.16 | 182 | .50 | .58 | 3.79 to 1 |
| 1925..... | 810 | 2.22 | 224 | .61 | | |
| 1926..... | 856 | 2.34 | 217 | .59 | | |
| 1927..... | 818 | 2.24 | 211 | .58 | | |
| 1928..... | 828 | 2.26 | 223 | .61 | | |
| 1929..... | 870 | 2.38 | 224 | .61 | | |
| 1930..... | 760 | 2.08 | 172 | .47 | | |
| 1931..... | 605 | 1.66 | 115 | .31 | | |
| 1932..... | 442 | 1.21 | 75 | .21 | | |
| 1933..... | 417 | 1.14 | 91 | .25 | \$95 \$0.26 | |
| 1934..... | 487 | 1.33 | 99 | .27 | 112 .31 | |
| 1935..... | 540 | 1.48 | 144 | .39 | 158 .43 | |
| 1936..... | 626 | 1.72 | 165 | .45 | 170 .47 | |
| 1937..... | 670 | 1.83 | 192 | .53 | 197 .54 | |
| 1938..... | 621 | 1.70 | 154 | .42 | 164 .45 | |
| 1939..... | 657 | 1.80 | 154 | .42 | 171 .47 | |
| 1940..... | 716 | 1.96 | 161 | .44 | 179 .49 | 4.00 to 1 |
| 1941..... | 825 | 2.25 | 237 | .65 | 254 .70 | 3.25 to 1 |
| 1942 ¹ | 1,014 | 2.77 | 309 | 1.01 | 389 1.06 | 2.60 to 1 |

¹ 1942 preliminary and subject to change.

INTERNATIONAL APPLE ASSOCIATION,
Rochester, N. Y., February 23, 1943.
Hon. HENRIK SHIPSTEAD,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: We desire to submit for your consideration certain data released by the Department of Agriculture with regard to the income of persons not engaged in agriculture as compared with the income of persons engaged in agriculture.

We are satisfied that we cannot get production by the retention of the relationship in existence in 1910-14 or 1919-29, and by calling either basis parity.

It is essential that the food be produced to win the war and, in order to do this, the producer must pay his employees and he must be able to live.

We are satisfied you will appreciate from this record of the income during the past 33 years that the placing of prices on perishable agricultural commodities is fraught with danger. The producer never knows whether he will get a crop or not.

If the Office of Price Administration, in price fixing, adheres to parity, it must follow prices of a base period which may or may not have been remunerative or even cover costs of production. The matter is serious. We are deeply concerned.

The highest costs ever known in agriculture are assured.

Weather and conditions determine the yield. A low yield with high costs per unit necessitates a commensurate price, if the individual is to stay in production.

A low yield and a low price will put the producer out of business, and we need the food to win the war and write the peace.

We must do all in our power to aid in the production of the food and in keeping those who are left in agriculture in position to work.

Sincerely yours,

SAMUEL FRASER.
Secretary.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN PERSONS

A letter from the Attorney General, submitting, pursuant to law, a report stating all the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of 163 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months under statutory authority vested in the Attorney General together with a statement of the reason for such suspension (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Immigration.

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE AT POST OFFICES

A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for clerical assistance at post offices, branches or stations serving military and Navy personnel, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Letters from various departments and agencies, submitting, pursuant to law, estimates of personnel requirements for the quarter ending September 30, 1943 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service, as follows:

Executive Office (Executive Mansion and Grounds);
Office of Defense Transportation;
National War Labor Board;
United States Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration;
Board of Investigation and Research (Transportation Act of 1940);
Smaller War Plants Corporation;
Smithsonian Institution (and National Gallery of Art); and
National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

PETITIONS

Petitions were presented and referred as indicated:

By Mr. WHITE:

The petition of Eugene E. Norton and sundry other citizens of Gorham, Maine, praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860, relating to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A petition, numerous signed, of sundry citizens of Marion, Kans., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860, relating to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS FROM AKRON, OHIO— DECORATIONS FOR MOTHERS WHOSE SONS MAKE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE

Mr. BURTON presented resolutions adopted by members of the American Slovak Political Club and Aerie No. 55, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, both of Akron, Ohio, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to provide, through legislative action, for a suitable decoration to be awarded free to the mothers of all those in the armed forces who make the supreme sacrifice for their country

Whereas there is now no provision for a congressional decoration to be awarded to those mothers of America whose sons make the supreme sacrifice for their country; and

Whereas the members of the American Slovak Political Club of Akron, Ohio, feel that provision should be made by Congress to issue a suitable decoration and to award

the same free to all such mothers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the members of the American Slovak Political Club of Akron, Ohio:

SECTION I. That the Congress of the United States of America be, and the same is hereby, memorialized to provide for the issuance of a suitable decoration and the means whereby the same may be awarded free to the mothers of this country whose sons make the supreme sacrifice.

SEC. II. That the secretary of said American Slovak Political Club, of Akron, Ohio, be and the same is authorized to certify copies of this resolution to the Honorable Ed. ROWE, Congressman from the Fourteenth District; Senator ROBERT A. TAFT and Senator HAROLD H. BURTON, our Ohio Senators; the Akron Beacon-Journal, and the Summit County Democrat.

ANDY JAROS, *President.*
JOHN JAVORNIK, *Secretary.*

Resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to provide through legislative action, for a suitable decoration to be awarded free to the mothers of all those in the armed forces who make the supreme sacrifice for their country

Whereas there is now no provision for a congressional decoration to be awarded to those mothers of America whose sons make the supreme sacrifice for their country; and

Whereas the members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Akron Aerie No. 555, of Akron, Ohio, feel that provision should be made by Congress to issue a suitable decoration and to award the same free to all such mothers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by Akron Aerie No. 555, the Fraternal Order of Eagles of Akron, Ohio:

SECTION I. That the Congress of the United States of America be, and the same is hereby, memorialized to provide for the issuance of a suitable decoration and the means whereby the same may be awarded free to the mothers of this country whose sons make the supreme sacrifice.

SEC. II. That the secretary of said Fraternal Order of Eagles, Akron Aerie No. 555, be and the same is authorized and directed to certify copies of this resolution to the Honorable Ed. ROWE, Congressman from the Fourteenth District; Senator ROBERT A. TAFT and Senator HAROLD H. BURTON, our Ohio Senators; the Eagle Magazine; and M. L. Brown, secretary of the Ohio State Aerie.

JOHN PODA, *Chairman.*
HOWARD A. KIRBY, *President.*
ROBERT H. MAXON, *Secretary.*

RESOLUTION OF CITIZENS OF NORWALK, CONN.—RATIONING OF GASOLINE

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I have a letter under date of July 3 from Honorable Le Roy D. Downs, a former Member of Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Connecticut, now comptroller of the city of Norwalk, Conn., reporting that on July 2 there was a largely attended mass meeting of citizens of Norwalk who adopted a resolution. I ask that the resolution appear in the RECORD in full at this point.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved, That the citizens of Norwalk, in a meeting assembled, protest against the ban on driving to local beaches. We believe in gas rationing; but when we have been sold the amount of gas to which we are entitled under our A card allotment, then we should be permitted to use this gas for the healthful purpose of driving to our local beaches and waters; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this protest be sent to: Office of Price Administration Director Prentiss Brown, Fuel Administrator Harold Ickes, State Office of Price Administration Director Chester Bowles, Senators Francis T. Maloney and John A. Danaher, and Congresswoman Clare Boothe Luce.

ELIMINATION OF POLL TAX IN ELECTION OF FEDERAL OFFICERS

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I have, under date of July 2, a letter from the Connecticut Conference on Social and Labor Legislation, of New Haven, attaching an open letter addressed to my colleague and to me, bearing the signatures of many who have subscribed to the sentiments expressed in the open letter.

I ask unanimous consent that both the letter of transmittal and the open letter, with the names signatory thereto, be printed in full in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, including the signatures, as follows:

CONNECTICUT CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL AND LABOR LEGISLATION, New Haven, Conn., July 2, 1943.

Senator JOHN A. DANAHER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR DANAHER: I enclose herewith an open letter addressed to you and Senator MALONEY, signed by approximately 235 leading citizens of Connecticut.

We trust that you will use your influence as member of the Judiciary Committee to bring this poll-tax bill, H. R. 7, to the floor of the Senate. We would like this action in the next few days if possible.

Signatures for this letter are still coming in; but due to the need for immediate action, we are forwarding those received to date.

Yours truly,

ETHEL H. FAUST,
Acting Secretary.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE SENATORS FROM CONNECTICUT

DEAR SENATORS DANAHER AND MALONEY: The poll tax, which is levied in seven Southern States as a prerequisite for voting, is an unqualified evil. It places an unjust barrier between millions of Negro and white citizens and the voting booth. It is a direct curtailment of democratic rights and, as such, must be abhorrent to us at all times. But this is doubly so in time of war when the Nation's struggle against fascism and nazi-ism needs the maximum devotion and initiative of all the people.

The Connecticut Conference on Social and Labor Legislation has for many years campaigned for poll-tax repeal. We have noted with joy that in the Seventy-eighth Congress the House of Representatives has already voted by 265 to 110 to abolish the poll tax. We believe it is greatly to the credit of our State that all six Connecticut Representatives voted for House Resolution No. 7.

This matter now rests with the Senate. We are not unmindful that last year when the shocking filibuster against this legislation developed in the Senate you voted for the motion to limit debate.

This year there are already indications that another filibuster is contemplated. It is our deepest belief that, in the interests of American democracy in time of war, nothing must be allowed to prevent passage of this legislation.

We wish to urge upon you to use your great influence both with the Judiciary Commit-

tee and with the Senate as a whole to insure passage of the bill without delay. We feel that extended hearings in the Senate are unnecessary since the bill is, we understand, substantially identical with the one presented last year. We ask you to aid, to the utmost of your ability, in giving leadership to this nonpartisan and absolutely vital campaign. We know that your influence is great; and we, therefore, express our hope that your attitude in this matter will not be one of acquiescence but of active leadership.

CONNECTICUT CONFERENCE ON
SOCIAL AND LABOR LEGISLATION,
New Haven, Conn.

SIGNERS OF OPEN LETTER TO CONNECTICUT SENATORS
FOR THE REPEAL OF THE POLL TAX: TO
JULY 2, 1943

Andover: Mrs. John F. Phelps, teacher; David Yeomano, audit engineer, State Capitol. Ansonia: Francis J. Bolland; Rev. Salvatore Lo Presti. Bridgeport: Mrs. Minnie Cederholm, job discrimination conference; Leigh Danenberg, publisher, Bridgeport Herald; Oliver L. Arsenault, president, and Frank Fazekas, business agent, Local 203, U. E. R. M. W. A. (C. I. O.); Leon Fleischer; Rev. Fred Hoskins; Frank Kennell, teacher; Ruth Kennell; Edyth Lively; Henry J. McAden; Rev. Robert Peters; Raymond Riggs; Rev. William Sullivan; Attorney Arthur B. Weiss; Rev. Ronald Wells. Bridgewater: George D. Pratt, dairy farmer. Bristol: Albert DeCapua, president, U. E. R. M. W. A., No. 260. Brookfield: William McFee, writer. Chaplin: Rev. Walter E. Lanphear; Rev. F. Waldo Savage. Cobalt: Luva M. Mead, teacher; Mrs. C. Weaver Squires. Colchester: Julia H. Bartman, principal, Bacon Academy. Columbia: Mrs. Joseph W. Waterson. Danbury: Rev. Harry Adams Hersey; Rabbi Jerome R. Malino. Danielson: Rev. Henry A. Coolidge; Rev. Harold E. Crow. Darien: Marguerite Tjader Harris, editor, Direction magazine; Mrs. Paul J. Soley. Ellington: Hyman Pashell. Fairfield: Mrs. Elizabeth T. Cuffee. Gaylordsville: Peter Blume; Matthew Josephson, historian; Rev. Charles W. Simpson. Greenwich: Mrs. William Darrach; Lillian Gotera; Rustico Gotera; Louis Scala, teacher; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Baker Lewis. Groton: Edward J. Breault; Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Dembo. Hartford: Ben Abrams; Mildred Aslin, director of activities, Colt Local; Linda M. Ballette; Walter E. Batterson; John Anthony Barbagallo, president, U. F. W. A., No. 135; Prof. T. H. Bissonette; Julia Louise D'Agostino, health and physical education director; Ruth M. Dadourian; James C. Eagan, executive member, U. E. R. M. W. A., No. 251; Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn; Clifton H. Hert, D. D. S.; Rev. George I. H. Jackson; Eleanor Hope Johnson, Ph. D.; Mrs. Sylvia Meisner; Mabel Robbins; Rockwell Harmon Potter, dean, Hartford Theological Seminary; Primrose Woolverton, general secretary, Y. W. C. A. Hebron: Harriett C. Johnson; Nicholas C. Johnson; Rev. Harold R. Keen; Clarissa Pendleton; Susan Pendleton, reporter, Hartford Times; Helen Earle Sellers, State legislature, 1941-43. Kent: Christine E. Bull, secretary to headmaster, South Kent School. Mansfield Center: Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cantor, farmer; Virginia Wallace Wolfe; Wm. B. Wolfe, Jr. Middlebury: Louise Bakley Dillingham; Rev. William H. McCance. Middletown: Rev. J. J. Banks; Rev. Arthur E. Paterson; Charles Coleman Sellers, bibliographical librarian, Wesleyan. New Britain: Rabbi Harry Zwilling. New Canaan: Everett F. Pierce. New Haven: Sam Abrams, business agent, Journeymen Tailors Union; Deborah Cynthia Baldwin; Prof. John S. Brubacher; Rev. J. G. Butler; Clarence B. Carter, New Haven Conference to End Discrimination; Fay Copleman, medical social worker; Rev. Robert C. Denton; Prof. George Dahl; Helen B. DeNoyan; Nannie Elliott; Dr. and Mrs. Frank Engel; Rev. R. A. G. Foster; Mrs. Alice E. Howell, Yale department of education; E. W. Ireland, president,

New Haven State Teachers College; Dr. Bernard L. Kartin; Miriam Keningsberg, social worker; Prof. Raymond Kennedy; Saul Kreas, business agent, Painters Union (A. F. L.); Dr. Paul H. Lavietes; Laura Belle McCoy, alderman, nineteenth ward; Lillian Mermin, assistant secretary, committee on the hygiene of housing; Prof. J. C. Neff; J. Wayne Newton, State secretary, International Workers Order; Dr. John P. Peters; Rev. John B. Pharr; Walter H. Pehnn; Rev. Francis P. Randall; Mrs. Sophie Rostoneff; Nathan Sherman, editor, Union Times; Mrs. Wesley A. Sturges; Rev. W. Teague; Samuel Tourtellotte; Rev. Henry D. Trinkaus; Allan A. Twichell, secretary, committee on the hygiene of housing; Mrs. William Urbach, State chairman, public affairs, Y. W. C. A.; Frances Rhoades Weigand; Rev. C. Lawson Willard; Prof. Harold Williamson; Prof. C. E. A. Winslow; Roberta Yerkes; Mr. Bernard Siegel, research assistant, Institute of Human Relations; Charlotte Siegal, medical social worker. New London: Charles A. Beh, financial secretary-treasurer, Bricklayers Union, No. 10; Rev. Oliver W. Bell; Prof. E. A. Burdick; Fred J. Butler, trustee and executive committee, Local 30, Carpenters Union (A. F. L.); Prof. M. Robert Cobbledick; Rev. Gilbert Coffee; Paul DeLeon, Barbers Union; Stephan Hegarty; Dr. Dorothea Scoville; Rev. J. VanCattedge, Jr.; William F. Fargo, business agent, Carpenters Union, No. 30; Frank Ferri, president, Bricklayers Union, No. 10; Rev. A. A. Garvin; Raymond Gentilella, president, Barbers Union, No. 330; Paul J. Grohocki, president, Local 379; George A. Nocery, recording secretary, Printers Union, Local 1122; Prof. Josephine Hunter Ray; Prof. John Perry Seward; Daniel Chamberlain Small, Youth Welfare League; William F. Totten, president, New London Central Labor Council. New Milford: A. C. Worley, editor, New Milford Times; Ruth Erickson; Eleanor Stevenson. Newtown: Alice P. Davidson, librarian. North Franklin: Julius Schiller, farmer. Norwalk: Rev. Sewell Emerson; Lillian Fischler; George Seldes, editor, In Fact; Rev. Arthur T. Tedcastle; John D. Nolan, director, Norwich Taxpayers Association; Rev. Earl E. Story, superintendent, Norwich District Methodist Church; Francis R. Sullivan, schoolman. Old Greenwich: J. L. Carwin, M. D. Plainville: Rev. Theodore Dixon; Ralph Corlette, president, Ramez Youth Progressive Club. Poquonock: Thomas F. Connor, community committee. Ridgefield: Mrs. Gunnar Michelsen. Scotland: Winifred R. Sloane. Seymour: Rev. Harold J. Edwards; Rev. Elsie F. Stowe. Shelton: Fred Guttman, president, Textile Union. Stamford: Harriet K. Brey; Allen Hackett; Norman Twiddy, D. D., superintendent, New York District Methodist Church; Mildred Wilcox, general secretary, Y. W. C. A. Storrs: Prof. Eric W. Carlson; Prof. George R. Hilton; Hildegarde Hilton; Prof. William R. Clark; Prof. Walter Landauer; Prof. Henry G. Stetler. Stratford: Rev. Stanley Sellick; Rev. Theodore N. Johnson. Torrington: Rev. Stephan L. Kiser; Rev. Adam A. Tangarone. Washington: Rev. Wilbur S. Deming. Waterbury: Hampton Steward, president, Young Republican Club; Rev. John C. Walker. Westport: Helen Keller. Willimantic: Martha Bartlett, assistant librarian, Teachers College; Prof. Herman Beckert; Cella Belman, singer; Selina Bernstein; Prof. Ruth J. Bradley; Elizabeth E. Caichidi; Hattie F. Cohen; Tatania Juzak; Katherine Keelor, supervisor of training, Teachers College; Helena F. Miller, dean, Teachers College; Iona M. Martin; Mrs. James Meade; Frederick Noble, superintendent, training schools, Teachers College; Prof. Pauline Peters; Norma Rathbun, librarian; Mary A. Quinn, retired teacher; Prof. Katherine L. Sears; George T. Shafer, president, Teachers College; Prof. Eugene H. Sloane; Prof. Mary P. Wickware, University of Connecticut; Prof. C. Frances Willey; Laura M. Willey; Prof. J. Eugene

Smith; Norma Walker; Evelyn Walker, textile worker; Bernice Woodworth, textile worker; Joseph Somers, machinist; Prof. Robert Wickware. Wilson: Sylvia R. Bloom, high-school teacher. North Windham: Sophie Landeck, teacher. Windham Center: Eve Bogan Smith; Silas B. Weeks, F. S. A. administrator; Mrs. Silas B. Weeks. Windsor: Ellen M. Ashley; Ida I. Browne, secretary to superintendent of schools; Catherine M. Craig, teacher; Rev. Donald H. Dorchester; Marian K. Faller, music supervisor, public schools; Clarence L. Fitch; Daniel Howard, superintendent of schools emeritus; M. Elizabeth Lee, teacher; Elsie M. Owen, teacher; Lawrence C. Parker; Earle S. Russell, superintendent of schools; Clifford S. Sawyer; Fern Stowe; Mary Wilson. Winsted: Frederic Drew Bond.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. FERGUSON (for Mr. Hatch), from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 1272. A bill to amend section 313 of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925, as amended, for the purpose of making the provisions of such section prohibiting political contributions apply equally to labor organizations and management organizations; without amendment.

By Mr. WHERRY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

H. R. 2794. A bill to approve and consent to the compact entered into by Iowa and Nebraska establishing the boundary between Iowa and Nebraska; without amendment (Rept. No. 388).

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

H. R. 1396. A bill making certain regulations with reference to fertilizers or seeds that may be distributed by agencies of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 389).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

S. 789. A bill to provide for the mailing of annual notices to owners of tax-exempt properties in the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 390);

S. 881. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act relating to the levying and collecting of taxes and assessments, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1938; without amendment (Rept. No. 391);

S. 1223. A bill to fix the compensation of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia and the Superintendent of the National Training School for Girls; without amendment (Rept. No. 392);

S. 1224. A bill to designate the Public Library of the District of Columbia a public depository for governmental publications; without amendment (Rept. No. 393);

H. R. 2828. A bill to permit certain burials in the Scottish Rite Temple in the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 394);

H. R. 2988. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia," approved December 26, 1941, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 395); and

H. J. Res. 37. Joint resolution relating to the provision of butter for the patients of Saint Elizabeths Hospital; without amendment (Rept. No. 396).

By Mr. SMITH, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. J. Res. 71. Joint resolution relating to the acquisition of corn by governmental agencies; with amendments (Rept. No. 397).

By Mr. CAPPER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

H. Con. Res. 12. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress with respect to the importance of farmers to the

RELATING TO THE PROVISION OF BUTTER FOR THE
PATIENTS OF ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

JULY 5 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 37]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 37) relating to the provision of butter for St. Elizabeths Hospital, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the joint resolution do pass.

The proposed legislation is sought solely for the reason that with the institution unable to get butter, it is undoubtedly advisable that purchase of butter substitutes be permitted.

This bill is only permissive so far as the purchase of butter substitutes is concerned at times when the Superintendent of the Hospital cannot procure an adequate butter supply. The provisions of this act grant such permission only during the present emergency.

A letter from the Acting Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital, favoring this legislation, is made a part of this report for the information of the Senate.

Also appended is a favorable report on this bill from the Corporation Counsel of the District of Columbia, as follows:

APRIL 1, 1943.

Mr. J. G. SOURWINE,
*Counsel for the United States Senate,
Committee on the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. SOURWINE: In Dr. Overholser's absence permit me to give you the following information in reference to the copy of House Joint Resolution No. 37 for Senator McCarran's information:

The hospital has been meeting with increasing difficulty in securing an ample supply of butter to meet the needs of its patients. At the present time we have 7,231 patients on our rolls, approximately 2,000 of whom are service men and women. These patients suffer from various ailments and require special diets.

During the emergency, not being able to purchase sufficient butter, we desire that authority be obtained to permit us to use a substitute. In the yearly appropriation act there is a provision that reads:

"* * * *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purpose of oleomargarine or butter substitutes except for cooking purposes: * * *"

This prohibits the use of the substitute for table use.

In order to relieve the hardship and furnish the necessary item required for the patients, we are asking that temporary authority be given covering the period of the emergency to buy and use such butter substitutes as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the hospital. You might further call attention that on account of rationing, with the limited number of points available with which to purchase butter, it is becoming increasingly difficult to get an adequate supply of butter. If conditions were such that an ample supply of butter could be purchased it might be preferable to use butter, but there are substitutes that can be used for this purpose which we do not believe would be harmful to the patients.

Very truly yours,

RILEY H. GUTHRIE,
First Assistant Physician.

APRIL 2, 1943.

HON. PAT McCARRAN,

Chairman, Senate District of Columbia Committee,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to your request, I obtained certain information with reference to House Joint Resolution 37, which would permit the Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital to purchase butter substitutes. The measure was introduced at the instance of the Federal Security Agency. It passed the House on March 22, 1943, with the following amendment:

"This act shall remain in effect only during the period of the present national emergency" (Congressional Record, Mar. 22, 1943, pp. 2329, 2330).

The Federal Security Agency stated that they were unable to get butter and that under the provisions of the Labor-Federal Security appropriation of 1943, there was a prohibition against purchase of butter substitutes.

I find that this same subject but with reference to other Federal veterans' hospitals was passed on by the House in connection with the appropriation for these hospitals on February 17 (Congressional Record, pp. 1104, 1105). The House refused to adopt an amendment proposed by Congressman Hull, of Wisconsin, which would have continued in effect a prohibition against the expenditure of any part of the funds appropriated by such measure for the purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes, except for cooking purposes. This measure without the prohibition against the purchase of butter substitutes or oleomargarine was passed by the House and is now pending in the Senate.

There was referred to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, for report, House Joint Resolution 37. The Commissioners reported they had no objection to the passage of the bill, but specifically called attention to the fact that St. Elizabeths Hospital was a Federal institution over which they had no jurisdiction.

From the information which I have been able to gather by reading the debates on H. J. Res. 37 and H. R. 1762, it clearly appears that the former is completely in accord with the action of the House in connection with the deficiency appropriation bill for veterans' hospitals which passed the House, and that the proposed legislation is sought solely for the reason that the institution is unable to get butter and that, therefore, it would be better that they be permitted to purchase butter substitutes. House Joint Resolution 37 is only permissive so far as purchase of butter substitutes is concerned when the Superintendent of the hospital could not procure an adequate butter supply. The bill, as amended, merely grants this permission during the period of the present national emergency.

Sincerely yours,

RICHMOND B. KEECH,
Corporation Counsel, District of Columbia.



Calendar No. 407

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 37

[Report No. 396]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 23, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia

JULY 5 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Reported by MR. McCARRAN, without amendment

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the provision of butter for the patients of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

Whereas it is no longer possible for officials of Saint Elizabeths Hospital in the District of Columbia to obtain butter in amounts required to provide for its six thousand nine hundred mentally ill patients, no response having been received from advertisements for bids for the butter required for the month of December 1942, and the weekly purchase of butter in sufficient amounts from other sources being subject to great uncertainty due to the greatly limited supply of available butter stocks: Therefore be it

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That notwithstanding the provisions of the Labor-Federal
- 4 Security Appropriation Act, 1943, the superintendent of

1 Saint Elizabeths Hospital is hereby authorized, whenever
2 he finds the procurement of an adequate butter supply is not
3 feasible, to purchase from the funds therein appropriated for
4 the hospital, such butter substitutes as may be necessary to
5 meet the requirements of the hospital.

6 SEC. 2. This Act shall remain in effect only during the
7 present national emergency.

Passed the House of Representatives March 22, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 37

[Report No. 396]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the provision of butter for the
patients of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

MARCH 23, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the
District of Columbia

JULY 5 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Reported without amendment

dependents of musicians of the band of the United States Marine Corps. The inclusion of dependents of the first three pay grades eliminates the reasons for the exclusion of this personnel from the benefits of the act.

Estimate of additional cost of the bill to the Government

1. Initial allowance:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Army, 1,000,000, at \$60---- | \$60,000,000 |
| Navy, 600,000, at \$60----- | 36,000,000 |
| Marine Corps, 120,000, at \$60----- | 7,200,000 |
| Coast Guard, 15,000, at \$60----- | 900,000 |
| Total----- | 104,100,000 |

2. Additional Government contribution on current allowances in 1944:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Army, 1,000,000, at \$7 per month----- | 84,000,000 |
| Navy, 150,000, at \$7 per month----- | 12,600,000 |
| Marine Corps, 31,000, at \$7 per month----- | 2,604,000 |
| Coast Guard, 20,000, at \$7 per month----- | 1,680,000 |
| Total----- | 100,884,000 |

3. Additional Government contribution on new allowances in 1944:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Army, 1,250,000, at \$7 per month----- | 105,000,000 |
| Navy, 850,000, at \$7 per month----- | 71,400,000 |
| Marine Corps, 120,000, at \$7 per month----- | 10,080,000 |
| Coast Guard, 38,000, at \$7 per month----- | 3,192,000 |
| Total----- | 189,672,000 |

Total estimated cost¹ 394,656,000

¹ The total estimated cost to the Government will be partially offset by a reduction in the payment of the monetary allowance in lieu of quarters for dependents of enlisted men in the first 3 pay grades.

Mr. BURTON. Do I correctly understand that the report contains an estimate of the additional cost involved?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes. It contains a full description of the bill. It describes everything the bill will do and sets forth the total cost the bill will entail.

Mr. BURTON. Am I correct in my understanding that the cost will approximate \$400,000,000?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. It will be approximately \$395,000,000 annually.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the only unfinished business which now awaits the Senate consists of conference reports on several appropriation bills, involving action of the House on the so-called McKellar amendments, both of which involve the question of senatorial confirmation of employees drawing an-

nual salaries of more than \$4,500. As soon as those two reports come to the Senate, we hope to finish action on them. That will complete the work on all appropriation bills.

It is desired to have the Senate take up a few bills which have been reported and placed on the calendar since the last call of the calendar.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of bills on the calendar to which there is no objection, beginning with Calendar No. 400, at which point the call was concluded when the calendar was last considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will proceed to state the measures on the calendar, beginning with No. 400.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1272) to amend section 813 of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925, as amended, for the purpose of making the provisions of such section prohibiting political contributions apply equally to labor organizations and management organizations, was announced as first in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be passed over for a few moments so that I may have an opportunity to examine it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

DESIGNATION OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC LIBRARY AS DEPOSITORY FOR GOVERNMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

The bill (S. 1224) to designate the Public Library of the District of Columbia a public depository for governmental publications, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Public Library of the District of Columbia is hereby constituted a designated depository of governmental publications, and the Superintendent of Documents shall supply to such library one copy of each such publication, in the same form as supplied to other designated depositories.

BURIALS IN SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (H. R. 2828) to permit certain burials in the Scottish Rite Temple in the District of Columbia, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BLACK-OUTS

The bill (H. R. 2988) to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 26, 1941, as amended, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MAILING OF NOTICES TO OWNERS OF TAX-EXEMPT DISTRICT PROPERTY

The bill (S. 789) to provide for the mailing of annual notices to owners of tax-

exempt properties in the District of Columbia, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] for an explanation of the bill?

Mr. BARKLEY. I think the Senator from Nevada is out of the Chamber temporarily.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be passed over temporarily until the Senator from Nevada returns.

Mr. WHITE subsequently said: Mr. President, at my request Calendar No. 406, Senate bill 789, was passed over. I ask that the Senate recur to that bill in order that the Senator from Nevada may make an explanation, if he cares to do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 789) to provide for the mailing of annual notices to owners of tax-exempt properties in the District of Columbia.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, during the last Congress a law was enacted deciding what property in the District of Columbia would be exempt from taxation. A number of pieces of property were included specifically. The law provided, among other things, that each year the owner of the exempt property should file a statement setting forth that the property continued to be used for the purposes by reason of which it was originally exempted from taxation. The pending bill provides that a notice shall be sent, a post card, perhaps, by the taxing officers of the District to those who own such property requiring that they send in their declaration.

Mr. WHITE. When the bill was called I missed the fact that it related to tax-exempt property. I thought it related to taxable property, and that the notices referred to were tax notices. I have no objection to the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 6 of Public Law 846, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved December 24, 1942, is amended by striking out the period at the end of the section and inserting a colon and the following: "Provided, That such rules and regulations shall include provision for mailing annually, on or before February 1 of each year, to each of the institutions, organizations, corporations, or associations required by section 3 of this act to file annual reports, notice of its contingent tax liability under this act, together with a copy of any standard form for such reports which shall have been prescribed by the Commissioners under authority of this section."

USE OF BUTTER AT ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 37) relating to the provision of butter for the patients of St. Elizabeths Hospital, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

COLLECTION AND ASSESSMENT OF TAXES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 881) to amend an act entitled "An act relating to the levying and collection of taxes and assessments, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1938, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act relating to the levying and collecting of taxes and assessments, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1938, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 12. On or before August 1, 1943, and on or before the 1st day of August of each subsequent year, the assessor of the District of Columbia shall mail to the record owner of each lot or parcel of land upon which a regular assessment has been levied by the District of Columbia as of July 1 of the same year, a notice of the amount of such assessment, and of the manner in which the amount of such assessment is payable according to law; and such notice shall also include notice of any previous assessments, or portions thereof, levied by the District of Columbia against such lot or parcel of land, which on July 1 of the year in which such notice is sent remained unpaid, and of any fines or penalties accrued or levied by reason of such delinquency: *Provided*, That if the address of the owner be unknown, such notice shall be mailed to his tenant or agent; and if there be more than one record owner of any lot or parcel, notice mailed to one of the owners shall be deemed compliance with this section: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall affect in any way the provisions of section 3 of this act."

COMPENSATION OF RECORDER OF DEEDS AND SUPERINTENDENT OF NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The bill (S. 1223) to fix the compensation of the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia and the superintendent of the National Training School for Girls was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the date of approval of this act the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, appointed in accordance with section 548 of the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1275), shall be paid a salary at the rate of \$8,000 per annum.

Sec. 2. From and after the date of approval of this act, and notwithstanding any provisions of the act of July 9, 1888 (25 Stat. ch. 595), or any provisions of the act of March 16, 1926 (44 Stat. ch. 58), or any provisions of any other act heretofore approved, the superintendent of the National Training School for Girls shall be paid a salary at the rate of \$3,600 per annum.

EXPRESSION OF SENSE OF CONGRESS AS TO NECESSITY FOR ADEQUATE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 12) was read, considered, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) The production of adequate supplies of food, feed, and fiber is as essential to the successful prosecution of the war as the production and manufacture of actual munitions of war;

(2) Farmers are handicapped in obtaining farm equipment, materials, manpower, and supplies that are needed in order to produce enough food, feed, and fiber to meet the requirements of the war food-production program; and

(3) The authorities responsible for the allocation of critical material, manpower, and supplies in giving consideration to the needs of farmers and of the persons who supply farmers with equipment, materials, and supplies must consider the needs of farmers to be of equal importance to the needs of war industries.

It is further the sense of the Congress that the Congress should, and it hereby does, commend the farmers of the United States for the manner in which they have shown their patriotism in response to the many demands that have been made upon them to aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

TOLLS ON GOVERNMENT TRAFFIC OVER GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2912) to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the Golden Gate Bridge, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That tolls may be charged for the passage or transit over the Golden Gate Bridge of Government traffic, but such tolls shall not be in excess of the tolls charged for the passage or transit of other traffic over such bridge: *Provided, however*, That civilian employees of the Army and Navy traveling on Government business under proper military authority, and traffic of the War Department, Navy Department, Coast Guard, Maritime Commission, and War Shipping Administration and traffic of or in connection with the Lend-Lease Administration, and all military and naval personnel and their dependents, shall have the use of the bridge and roads in connection therewith free of charge.

Sec. 2. The provisions of the permit from the War Department relative to such Golden Gate Bridge are modified to the extent required to conform to the provisions of this act and, except as so modified, the terms of such permit shall continue in effect.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk. It is an amendment to the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 15, after the word "Administration", it is proposed to insert "and all employees of the Post Office Department acting in the performance of their duties as such employees, together with the conveyances being used by them in the performance of such duties."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

TRANSPORTATION FOR EMPLOYEES OF VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The bill (S. 964) to provide for furnishing transportation in Government-owned automotive vehicles for employees of the Veterans' Administration at field stations in the absence of adequate public or private transportation was consid-

ered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That during the present war and not exceeding 6 months after the termination of the war, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, whenever he finds such action to be necessary for the efficient conduct of the affairs of his Administration, and under such regulations as he may prescribe, is authorized to utilize automotive equipment of the Veterans' Administration to transport its employees between field stations and nearest adequate public transportation at such reasonable rates of fare for the service furnished as he may establish. All moneys collected as fares from such employees shall be accounted for and shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts. The authority herein granted the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall be exercised with respect to any station only after determination by the Office of Defense Transportation that existing private and other facilities are not and cannot be rendered adequate by other means, and that its exercise will result in the most efficient method of supplying transportation to the personnel concerned and a utilization of transportation facilities consistent with the plans, policies, and purposes of the Office of Defense Transportation.

JOHN P. VON ROSENBERG

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 533) for the relief of John P. von Rosenberg, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$8,972.64" and insert "\$3,772.64."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, line 7, after the words "United States", to strike out "on account of personal injuries and expenses incident thereto and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, line 10, after the word "and", to strike out "expenses incident thereto", and insert "on account of all property damages, medical, funeral, and other expenses incurred by the said John P. von Rosenberg and wife."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the calendar.

PERKINS GINS, FORMERLY PERKINS OIL CO.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Calendar No. 36, Senate bill 439, for the relief of Perkins Gins, formerly Perkins Oil Co., of Memphis, Tenn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the statutes of limitation, so far as they bar the cotton-linter claim of Perkins Gins, a corporation of Memphis, Tenn., formerly the claim of Perkins Oil Co., also a corporation of Memphis, Tenn.,

To
2

To
3

To
2

To
1

To
1

[PUBLIC LAW 136—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 222—1ST SESSION]

[H. J. Res. 37]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the provision of butter for the patients of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

Whereas it is no longer possible for officials of Saint Elizabeths Hospital in the District of Columbia to obtain butter in amounts required to provide for its six thousand nine hundred mentally ill patients, no response having been received from advertisements for bids for the butter required for the month of December 1942, and the weekly purchase of butter in sufficient amounts from other sources being subject to great uncertainty due to the greatly limited supply of available butter stocks: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding the provisions of the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1943, the superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital is hereby authorized, whenever he finds the procurement of an adequate butter supply is not feasible, to purchase from the funds therein appropriated for the hospital, such butter substitutes as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the hospital.

SEC. 2. This Act shall remain in effect only during the present national emergency.

Approved July 12, 1943.

it is further the sense of the Congress that
the Congress should, and it hereby does

duct of the affairs of his Administration, and

